

mind what artifices, what passions, what arts of dissimulation and fraud, what acts of cruelty and violence this cry of mingled ferocity and fanaticism is intended to cover, we recoil with disgust from the savage and blasphemous hypocrisy which invokes the blessing of Heaven on such crimes. The deeds of men bent on mutual destruction, and animated with the fury of war, have indeed small claim on the forgiveness of a higher Power, unless they are devoted to the noble cause of duty and justice. But when the Emperor of Russia presumes to identify the cause of Christianity with the duplicity of his envoys or the carnage of his fleets—when he attempts to throw on the most civilized and Christian states of Europe the imputation that they are fighting against what he calls the orthodox faith—we indignantly repel the charge. He has no more right to insult his illustrious adversaries by so ridiculous an accusation than he has to arrogate to himself the exclusive dignity of a champion of the faith. Our influence in the east, which we are prepared to defend by arms, must eventually extend to the Christian populations a more independent condition and the fellowship of Europe; his power has already degraded every province it has touched to the superstition of the Asiatics and the condition of slaves. While we are seeking to raise the Turkish government to the spirit of European toleration, Russia summons her hordes with a war-cry of Oriental fanaticism; and if this struggle is made by Russia to assume the dreadful character of a religious war, it acquires a totally different aspect when the real antagonists of Russia are the leading Christian Powers of Europe, contending, not, certainly, for Mohammedanism, but for the rights and independence of the world.

GEO. W. KENDALL.—The Atlanta Intelligencer, in speaking of this well known writer and popular editor of the N. O. Picayune, says:—Mr. Kendall is evidently a fast man, as he came through from Montgomery 24 hours in advance of the mail, the roaring torrent of the Chattahoochee, which delayed the U. S. mails and the balance of the passengers on the Alabama shore, proving no obstacle to his courage. He sails for Europe in the Europa, intending to locate for a while at Constantinople. He looks as hale and full of enthusiasm as he may be supposed to have been when starting on his famous Santa Fe expedition. We presume, however, he will find a more hospitable reception at the hands of the Turks than he and his adventurous comrades did from the Mexicans. Those who remember his excellent letters from the army in Mexico may soon look out for more of the same sort from the Euxine and the Danube.

ONE HUNDRED MILES OF HEDGE.—The Illinois Central Railroad Company have contracted with James Sumpter & Co., of Montgomery county, Ohio, for hedging with osage orange, one hundred miles of the Illinois Central railway. The contract commences fifty miles south of Chicago, near the Kankakee river. These two hedges, each one hundred miles long, will require about two millions of osage plants. The ground along the line is to be broken this summer, and the planting to be done in the spring of 1855.

The portion to be hedged is through the centre of the Grand Prairie of Illinois, where groves are frequently thirty or forty miles apart, and the plants of this hedge will be the only thing in the shape of a tree in sight upon some parts of the line. It will have a very pleasing effect, in breaking the monotony of the landscape and marking out the line of the road.—[Tribune.]

AN ENORMOUS EDITION.—The Philadelphia Ledger publishes from its books a list of its circulation for every day of the present year. The lowest edition printed was 51,360, on the 12th of January, and the highest, 60,000, on Saturday, the 4th of March. This is an enormous circulation, and exceeds that of any other paper in the world. The London Times prints about 40,000 daily, the Paris Constitutionnel 35,000, and the N. Y. Herald claims over 50,000.

WOOD wanted on subscription at this office.

Bronson on Nebraska.

NEW YORK, Feb., 21, 1854.—DEAR SIR.—The Nebraska bill has, I understand, been so amended that it can neither have the effect of legalizing nor prohibiting slavery in the territory, but will leave that question to stand on the constitution and the decision of the people, who are to exercise the powers of government. The bill is based on the republican doctrine the people should rule, and asserts the great principle of non-intervention by Congress in the local affairs of the States and organized Territories.

The principle of the bill removes the slavery question from Congress, and refers it to the local authorities, where it properly belongs. This is with me the strongest of all the reasons which have been assigned in favor of the measure. The moment Congress shall plainly declare that it will have nothing to do with the existence or non-existence of slavery in the States and Territories, slavery will cease to be a subject for political action in the free States. Men there may still talk and write and preach about slavery in Brazil, British India, Cuba, and Russia; but that is a very different thing from acting upon the subject, as they now do through Congress.

In the slave states the question of getting rid of the institution will be agitated, sooner or later; and it will be done the more certainly, and with better prospects for the slave, because the people of those States will be left to deal with their own affairs as they please, without the political action of outsiders, who have no business to intermeddle. The people of the Territories will also discuss the slavery question in framing their constitutions; but it is morally certain that there will be no slavery in Nebraska, where neither the soil nor climate is adapted to that kind of labor. And, besides, most of the emigrants to the Territory will be from the free States. If, however, the people should decide for slavery, it is their own matter, and they should be allowed to have their own way.

I am heartily sick, as every patriot must be, of hearing the sound come up from different sections of the country, of conflicting interests and hostile action and feeling between the free and the slave States. There is no cause for this, save such as has resulted from the action of Congress on the slavery question. The mere existence of slavery could not have furnished any ground for strife among brethren, if it had been let alone. At the time of the Revolution, all were slave States, and of course they had no diversity of interest or feeling on the subject. When the Constitution was formed, all virtually agreed that each should deal with that matter within its own borders as it pleased, and without the interference of others. Half of the States have since got rid of slavery in their own time and way; and nobody complains that they have done so. Surely there is nothing in this to prove a change in the relation of the two sections, or to induce unkind feelings between them. Each has acted as it deemed wisest and best for itself; and with that action others have no rightful concern.—The hostile feelings which have been manifested have no foundation in the nature of the case, but have sprung out of the great mistake of allowing the slavery question to enter Congress. If it had been kept out of that body, neither good nor bad men in free States would have had any means of acting politically on the subject. They might discuss it as a moral question, but they could not carry it to the polls.

It is said that slavery is aggressive. But what has it done? Has it attempted to fasten itself upon any State or Territory that wished to reject or get rid of it? Certainly not. Has it asked Congress to establish or to do anything to legalize slavery in the Territories? Certainly not. It has asked for nothing but to be let alone—to have the question left to the influence of the constitution, without any Wilmot proviso by Congress, to place the people of one section upon a more favored footing than those from the other, in relation to the enjoyment of the Territories. If the matter is considered with candor, it will be found that slavery has not been aggressive, but has only been

acting on the defensive. It has been resisting assaults from without.

Let Congress retrace its steps, and declare in explicit terms that it will not hereafter legislate either for or against the existence of slavery in the States and Territories, and all cause for strife will be at an end. The people of the North and South, the East and the West, will soon learn that they are brethren, with common interests and a common destiny; the Union will receive new strength, and the enemies of liberty, who now watch for our halting, will find that their hopes are vain. Our country will be better loved at home, and more highly respected abroad.

Such are the views of one of your constituents who has thought a good deal of this matter—who holds no political office, never intends to hold one, and is not conscious of anything to warp his judgment. For uttering such sentiments he will be called a pro-slavery man by the abolitionists; and yet he is as much the friend of the slave as the best of them.

I am very truly and sincerely yours,

GREENE C. BRONSON.

Hon. F. B. CURTIS, M. C., Washington, D. C.

Judge Bronson may be a very great man, but truth, and history, and the laws of nature are still greater than Mr. Bronson.

Mr. Bronson says that slavery will not go into Nebraska, yet 400,000 square miles of territory lie south of what would be the northern boundary of Kansas, territory too lying in the same latitude as such slave states as North Carolina and Tennessee. All experience shows that emigration goes westward on parallels of latitude, and it is a perfectly rotten absurdity for Mr. Bronson to assume, that slavery won't march westward from Missouri, with the regularity of a law of nature, if not shut out by positive enactment, as it now is. Besides it is the design, and purpose of the bill to open the soil to slavery. It opens the great pathway to slavery across the whole of New Mexico. Keep this pathway closed, as the south by solemn compact have closed it, and slavery is shut out from a territory large enough for ten States, leaving out all north of Kansas.

Mr. Bronson says that slavery is not aggressive, while we are aggressors. Here truth and history are falsified again. Was not the suppression of the right of petition, an aggression? Was not the attempt to rifle the mails under cover of law, an aggression? Was not the declaration of Calhoun that Texas must be secured "to ensure the permanent duration of slavery," an aggression? Was not the passage of a law making you and me slave catchers, and abolishing trial by jury and habeas corpus, an aggression? Was not the intrusion of bullies of slavery into the death bed chamber of President Taylor to coerce him into their measures, an aggression? These are all aggressions apart and distinct from any involved in present issues.—[Toledo Blade.]

The London Times, referring to the release of Smith O'Brien by the British Government, says, "he is entitled to the respect of his countrymen and of his opponents, as far as his personal character is concerned. No man has given more terrible proofs of his sincerity, and we are fully disposed to admit that the manner in which he has conducted himself during his exile, and his respect for his plighted word, fully entitle him to favorable consideration. Others will respect the man who has respected himself. As for the other paltry renegades who have lied and run away, all that can be said of them is, that they have saved their necks—their honor they have left behind them in Australia."

Doctor Harriet K. Hunt, of Boston, will shortly visit the west on a lecturing tour. Her object is to give medical advice to women, and she will be accompanied by Miss Sarah Pellet, of Syracuse, N. Y. Miss Hunt, we believe, was the first female graduate of any medical college in this country, and has quite a medical reputation in Boston.

ST. CLAIR.—The committee who were sent to explore the St. Clair flats, have decided that the south channel is the best, and arrangements will immediately be made for opening it and rendering it fit for the largest sized vessels to pass.—[Det. Tribune.]

The Brockport Journal states that two kitchen maids employed in the American Hotel, in that village, quarrelled on Friday last, about their respective departments of work. One being much larger than the other thought herself the better man of the two, and commenced compressing the breathing apparatus of the smaller. In this state of the game, the little one as a dernier resort clutched a chopper, and commenced making mince meat of her assailant's face, chopping her nose and one ear off. The flow of blood was profuse, but, by the aid of two doctors, it was stopped, and the several adjuncts replaced where they are in a fair way of growing on again! This is the worst fight we have heard of for many a day.

SIZE OF OUR GREAT LAKES.—The latest measurements of our fresh water seas are these:

The greatest length of Lake Superior is 835 miles; its greatest breadth 160 miles; mean depth 933 feet; elevation 627; area 32,000 square miles.

The greatest length of Lake Michigan is 360 miles; its greatest breadth is 108 miles; mean depth 900 feet; elevation 587 feet; area 23,000 square miles.

The greatest length of Lake Huron is 200 miles; its greatest breadth is 160 miles; mean depth 900 feet; elevation 574 feet; area 20,000 square miles.

The greatest length of Lake Erie is 250 miles; its greatest breadth is 80 miles; its mean depth is 84 feet; elevation 555 feet; area 6,000 square miles.

The greatest length of Lake Ontario is 180 miles; greatest breadth 65 miles; its mean depth is 500 feet; elevation 262 feet; area 6,000 square miles.

The total length of all five is 1,825 miles, covering an area altogether of upward of 90,000 square miles.

HIGHLAND COUNTY MOVING.—We learn from the Hillsborough Gazette that on Thursday evening last there was a preliminary meeting of the Democracy of Highland, at Hillsborough, to consider the propriety of calling a general meeting, to consider the best means of securing a just and less abusive system of taxation, and to remonstrate against the adoption of the Nebraska bill.—Remarks were made by Gen. McDowell, Gen. Butler, John Bowles and John Baskins, Esqs. A meeting of the entire Democracy of Highland, was called, to assemble on the first day of April. John Baskins, Gen. McDowell and Judge Emrie, were appointed a committee to prepare resolutions.

The objects of this meeting are of the utmost importance, and it is a matter of rejoicing that the Democracy of Highland have nerve enough to back up their principles by their actions. It is not so in some places which we wot of.—[Scioto Gazette.]

CURE FOR SICK HEADACHE.—The following cure for sick headache was furnished to the Boston Medical Journal by Dr. N. S. Folsom, of Portsmouth, N. H.:

Take any number of drops of Croton Oil, mix them with flour and molasses, and make as many pills as drops of the oil used. When the patient begins to feel the sick headache coming on, one-half of a pill is to be taken every hour in molasses, or something of like consistence, until it acts as a cathartic; and thus treat the sick headache at each attack. If thus taken, each attack will be less severe, and in some cases a few doses produce a permanent cure. He seems to think the Croton Oil acts in three ways: 1. By increasing the secretions. 2. By counteracting the antiperistaltic action of the stomach and bowels; and 3. By acting as a counter-irritant to the brain.

OBERLIN COLLEGE—THE PRESENT TERM.—The total number of students who have settled at the office and entered their classes the present term, up to March 13th—about three weeks into the term—is 717. Of these, 392 are young gentlemen, and 325 young ladies. The number is daily increasing, and is somewhat greater than last year at this stage in the term. Externally, everything is prosperous.—[Evangelist.]